THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

NO. 22. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1860. VOL. I.

THE MOUNTAINEER

EVERY SATURDAY.

OFFICE—East Front of COUNCIL HOUSE, in the Basement Story.

BLAIR & FERGUSON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS: $6 per Annum in Advance.

ADVERTISING.

[Ten Lines, or less, constitute One Square.]

One Square, each insertion	$1 00
Two Squares, "	1 50
Three "	2 00

Liberal reward, with a half dollar to the additional square for each insertion.

NATIONAL ANTHEM.

THE ENSIGN OF ISRAEL.

BY W. C. HILL.

TUNE—"Star spangled banner."

O, see! on the tops of the mountains unfurled
The ensign of promise, of hope and salvation!
From their summits, how nobly it waves to the world,
And spreads its broad folds o'er the good of each nation.
A signal of light for the lovers of right
To rally where truth will soon triumph in might;
'Tis the ensign of Israel streaming abroad,
And ever shall wave o'er the people of God.

By an angel's strong hand to the earth it was brought
From the regions of glory, where long it lay folded;
And holy ones here, for the arduous work taught,
By the priesthood unflinching and faithful upheld it:
Its crown pierces heav'n, and 'twill never be riv'n;
'Till the rule of the earth will to Jesus be giv'n:
For the ensign of Israel's streaming abroad,
And ever shall wave o'er the people of God.

'Tis the emblem of peace and good-will to mankind,
That prophets have sung of when fired by the Spirit;
And a token which God has for Israel designed
That their seed may the lands of their fathers inherit:
Many nations will say, when they see its bright ray,
To the mountain of God let us hasten away;
For the ensign of Israel's streaming abroad,
And ever shall wave o'er the people of God.

Its guardians are sending their ministers forth
To tell where the latter-day kingdom is founded,
And invite all the lovers of truth on the earth—
Jew, Christian, and Gentile—to gather around it:
The cause will prevail, though all hell may assail
For God has decreed that His work shall not fail;
Oh! the ensign of Israel's streaming abroad,
And ever shall wave o'er the people of God.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 12, 1860.

THE MALAY ISLANDS.

On Monday evening, the 9th inst., Capt. Walter M. Gibson delivered a highly interesting lecture in relation to this comparatively unknown portion of the globe, in the Seventies' Council Hall. There was no public announcement of the lecture, and very little private notice of the captain's intention, notwithstanding, the hall was crowded with an intelligent auditory, nearly one half of whom were ladies. We noticed on the stand the Hons. D. H. Wells, John Taylor, Professor Garrington, Joseph Young, Esq., Daniel Spencer, Esq., Bishop Hunter and Councillor Farr. In the body of the hall there was a large sprinkling of the members of the Legislature. Had the hall been twice as large, it would have been filled on the occasion, as many had to go away unable to obtain even standing room.

After the usual opening by singing and prayer, the lecturer was introduced to the audience, by President Wells.

The Captain sketched in brief a number of very large islands—Borneo, New Guinea, Samatra, Celebres, Java—and glanced at hundreds of minor ones, which compose the greatest Archipelago in the world, dividing the Great Ocean into the Indian and Pacific waters. He commented upon the notable ignorance in the States in relation to this "the richest and most beautiful portion of the earth." His attention had been directed to it in an unaccountable manner, when a mere boy, in South Carolina—and when he possessed some means they were quickly invested in the purchase of a fast sailing clipper or yacht, in which he set sail from New York, in May, 1851, for the enchanting islands of his early dreams. His anticipations were more than realized. The aromatic breeze wafted from the Sumatran coast, delighted the senses like strains of sweet music. The eye was charmed,—looking down upon the variegated submarine coral garden, in which sported innumerable varieties of glittering fishes; and gazing at the shore, beheld a dense, glistening evergreen;—and butterflies like flowers, and many a tree that seemed blossoming with butterflies. The birds, the animals, the forest, the vegetation of every island, indicated a variety and richness surpassing all other lands. The climate mild and delightful;—a range of temperature not higher than 84 deg. or lower than 60 deg. Capt. Gibson spoke of his visits and observations in many portions of the Archipelago. He was particularly desirous, however, to speak of the Malay people, and to vindicate the character of the true Malay, from the charges of treachery and bloodthirstiness in their intercourse with strangers. The sins of mixed races, corrupted by intercourse with Europeans of Lascars, and others found in Asiatic ports, who speak the Malay language, have been falsely charged to the account of the genuine Malay race. The hospitality of this people was most cordially and courteously extended to the Captain; although he visited them without articles for trade, without presents to excite their cupidity;—and without any armament, to inspire a forced respect. The feasts of the islanders indicated the wonderful bounty of nature in these favored lands. Capt. G. had counted on one festive occasion, thirty-two varieties of animal flesh, of birds, and fish, of fine flavor, and all tastefully and wholesomely prepared by the island cooks. In nothing do these islands surpass other countries, more than in fruits. There were several hundred kinds, not found elsewhere; and many of which could not be cultivated in any other part of the earth—especially margosteen, the queen of fruits. This had a snowy white pulp, which melted in the mouth, and gratified the palate like a fine flavored, invigorating cordial. The entertainments of the islanders were not confined to the gratification of the palate, but were accompanied by songs, recitations of poems, and the reading of ancient chronicles. The women take part in all the concerns of life, and are in fact the chief traders and teachers; and in many instances the sovereigns of the petty nations of the Indian islands. Capt. G. gave some interesting instances, showing the equal, social and political position, of the women with the men. He found ready access to the people everywhere; the more so, where Europeans were least known. He oftentimes addressed the people of villages, who in all cases, expressed much gratification in having a "beechara," or talk with a stranger, either in relation to religion, trade, art and science, or any other subject. He formed many warm and enduring friendships among the Malays; and when arrested in his mission of peace and good will among the Malays, by the unrighteous jealousy of the monopolizing Hollanders, he was aided and comforted in prison by his native friends—and who, after he had languished a year and a half in a dungeon, and when his life was in danger, succeeded in effecting his escape.

Capt. G. spoke of the fine field for colonization in New Guinea;—and he proposes to return to the Archipelago, with the view to pioneer the colonist and missionary into the favored, yet unknown and neglected lands which he has visited.

Capt. G. received a unanimous vote of thanks for his discourse. Mr. Taylor concluded the meeting by prayer. It is expected, on account of the interest manifested, that Capt. Gibson will deliver a series of discourses on this interesting subject, before he takes his departure from the city for the Archipelago, of which we hope public notice will be given.

THE ITALIAN IMBROGLIO.

Attempted Exposition of Napoleon's Plans in Italy—Piedmont explains the Regency Question—The Tuscan Circular Against the Archduke's Return—The Romagnese Government against the Pope, and in favor of a Congress—Garibaldi's Enemies—The Army of Central Italy, &c.

[Florence (Nov. 19) correspondence of London Times.]

ALL the present drift of the Emperor Napoleon, now he has beaten Austria out of the field in Italy, is to secure the preponderance of France in the Peninsula, and for that object it is necessary so far to come to a good understanding with vanquished Austria as to make sure of her co-operation in crushing the national party, and that Sardinian constitutional government which for the last ten or eleven years has been at the head of the national party and become identified with it. To turn a dreaded enemy into a useful ally is a policy the French Emperor flatters himself he successfully initiated at the close of the Crimean war. He hopes to reduce all the European Powers one by one to the rank of his vassals by breaking off his contests with them at the moment he has asserted his superiority and obtained decisive advantages. He will "lick" his enemies into love and allegiance to him—into subserviency to his views. There is not a shade of doubt that, for what concerns Italy, Austria is at the present day utterly at the beck and bidding of France. Reduced to her narrow and barren possession of Venetia, intrenched behind her impregnable fortresses, driven from Bologna and the Legations, compelled to relinquish Placenza, Ferrara, Comacchio, and every inch of available ground to the south of the Po, Austria has found on that river and on the Mincio the insurmountable termini of her future power in Italy. To the east of the Mincio and to south of the Po the arena is open for France and Piedmont—i. e., for foreign oppression or national independence, to fight their battles on. In olden times, when Savoy was hard driven by France, she had only one resource left; she turned to Austria. Now France has so managed matters as not only to deprive Piedmont of her ancient shift, but to be able to use Austria as an open menace, and, in case of need, even an actual check upon Piedmont. To the south of the Po and the Magra, the whole of Central Italy, the Duchies, the Grand Duchy, and the Roman States could only escape being French by becoming Piedmontese. Rome is already in French hands; the whole of the Pontifical States has been very clearly claimed by France as her own, by right of protectorate, not only from the moment that she jealously engaged to maintain the territorial integrity of the Pope's dominions and the continuance of his temporal power, but, when, by driving Austria out of the northern provinces, she very clearly intimated that she would share that protectorate with none of the other Catholic Powers. And the Pope is not only to re-assert his rule over his subjects by the exclusive aid of France, but he is even to shape and "reform" that rule according to the French views of government, so that the interference of France in the management of the ecclesiastical States will become a matter of constant necessity, both from intrinsic and extrinsic causes—both for matters of internal and external policy.

Whether the Emperor Napoleon really contemplates bringing back the bankrupt Dukes and Grand Dukes of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany (and which of them), or has designs upon these States better suiting his personal or dynastic interest, time alone will show; but, whether the Princes come back or not, the certain fact is that they will never return as Austrian Archdukes, they shall reappear among their subjects as mere creatures of Count Walewski, supplants before the French throne, passive tools in the French autocrat's hands. Were Austria at any time to avail herself of her ties of kindred and rights of reversion, in vain attempts to regain her ascendency in these her former dependencies, Napoleon could, without stirring hand or foot, defeat her purposes by playing off against her Piedmont and Italian nationality, as he now uses the terror of Austria to paralyze the efforts of Sardinia and of the national party. The strongest man has in this instance, clearly been the most cunning. Piedmont and Austria were for many years, in pretence, madly eager, yet afraid, to come to the scratch. Napoleon hurried them to hostilities. They both lie bloodless on the field, and the fox walks away with the prey.

As master of Central Italy, the Emperor Napoleon might consider himself satisfied with the ascendancy his position already secures for him. The scheme for a confederacy, of which Piedmont, Austria and Naples are to be members, and of which the Pope is to be the nominal head, seems too absurd and insane to be seriously contemplated; yet by their very jarrings and bickerings the members of that monstrously incongruous body will be brought most helplessly to the mercy of the arch-schemer and manager. France will rule at Rome in the Pope's name, and in the same Pontiff's behalf will exercise the Presidency of the Diet; either to the effect of bringing all the confederates into subjection or of weakening them by setting them by the ears.

Hitherto the Emperor Napoleon has walked sufficiently straight and unimpeaded to his goal. He has yet heavy accounts to settle with the weak and irresolute, but yet stubborn and enduring, Italian character, and with the perplexed and inert, but yet jealous and versatile, European diplomacy. Whether Congress is to meet at all, or whether its transactions are to be limited to the mere signature of the terms of the peace of Zurich, and to the sanction of the bargain by which Austrian imbecility made over the best part of Italy to French astuteness, is what the forthcoming winter months will decide, and what belongs only indirectly to my task; but as for the disposition of the Italians to fall in with the views and acquiesce in the final decision of the monarch who made so strong an appeal to their feelings, only in pursuance of his own interests, I think I ought by virtue of my office and position here to be expected to say something.

THE REGENCY CLAIM EXPLAINED BY SARDINIA.

The Sardinian government has addressed the following despatch on the subject of the Regency of Central Italy to its diplomatic representatives at the various courts:—

TURIN, Nov. 15, 1859.

M. LE MINISTRE—The assemblies of Central Italy, as you are aware, have offered the Regency to his Royal Highness, the Prince de Savoie Carignan. Marked by the calmness and order which characterized the vote of annexation, their deliberations were as spontaneous as they were unanimous. The King's government were completely strangers to the resolution. It is solely and simply the result of national tendencies, which the fear of a restoration has but made stronger and more vigorous, it is a new homage rendered to the monarchical principle—a new proof of the firm determination of those countries to maintain order and authority, to augment and shelter from all attack the prestige of the supreme power. This resolution attests, in fine, the ardent desire of the populations of Central Italy to see their union with the monarchy of Sardinia consumated—a settlement which can alone, in their opinion, give solid guarantees of national liberty and independence. In the presence of a vote so imposing, and motives so powerful, the King, our august sovereign, thought that his first duty was to obviate the perils of disorder and anarchy, reasonably to be apprehended if the offer of the Assemblies was not received. But assured of the early meeting of a Congress called to solve the questions raised by the situation of Italy, His Majesty hastened to make an act of deference to the councils of Europe by abstaining from any decision which might be regarded as of a nature to interfere with their entire liberty of examination and deliberation. Agreeably to his Majesty's intentions, Monseigneur the Prince of Carignan, despite his sincere sympathies for the deputations who came to intrust him with the care of governing them, did not judge it his duty to accept the regency which they offered. At the same time it was impossible for his Majesty, as well as the Prince, not to consider seriously the motives which had dictated the offers of the Assemblies of Central Italy, and not to concur in the measures suggested to them by high motives of expediency to guarantee from all agitation those countries who have placed their confidence in the House of Savoy. His Royal Highness has accordingly believed himself able to appoint the Chevalier Buoncompagni to take the regency of these provinces until assembled Europe has regularized their position. This proof of friendly solicitude will, the King's government believes, tranquilize the public mind. Centred in one hand, authority will be more vigorous and powerful. It will keep in a respectful attitude the factions which, profiting by the public impatience, might attempt to incite the populations and the army to inconsiderate and dangerous acts. In a word, it is a pledge to the security of Italy, to the tranquility of Europe, while the Congress are deliberating upon the questions unfolded before it. But—we cannot hide it—this measure, by its provisional character, will not completely reassure us, if it should be much prolonged. It is urgent that the Congress should meet as soon as possible, just as it is of vital necessity that the solution it deems fit to adopt shall be such as by satisfying the needs and wishes of the Italian populations, shall put an end forever to internal revolutions or foreign interventions. Long delays will be fatal. A solution which did not guarantee the national independence of Italy would be but a source of new evils for the Italians—of agitation and of conflicts for Europe. I invite you, M. le Ministre, to bring the contents of this despatch to the knowledge of the government of ——, while urging the speedy meeting of the Congress.

DABORMIDA.

THE LONDON GUILDHALL.

GUILDHALL has been famous for the many sumptuous entertainments which have been given in it to royalty and other personages of distinction at various times, apart from the annual festivity which marks the entrance into office of each Lord Mayor. From the banquet given in 1421 to Henry V. and his queen, on the successful termination of his campaigns in France, —when Sir Richard Whittington, in addition to the luxuries provided for his royal guests, is said to have gratified and astonished the king, by throwing into a fire, bonds for which he was indebted to the citizens to the amount of £60,000—down to the reign of her present Majesty, nearly every sovereign of this country has honored the City by accepting of its hospitality in the Guildhall. Charles II. showed so much fondness for the civic entertainments that he dined as many as nine times in the course of his reign. The most sumptuous and costly entertainments hitherto given there by the City, have been the following:—1814.—To the Prince Regent and the Allied Sovereigns, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia. In the same year, on July 9th, to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington. 1831.—To the members of the Legislature and others who promoted and supported Parliamentary Reform. 1837.—To her present Majesty the Queen, on her accession to the throne. 1838.—To the Foreign Ambassadors, &c., in celebration of her Majesty's coronation. 1851.—A ball to her Majesty and family, entertainments to the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sardinia. The celebrated trial of Eyre took place in the Exchequer court, then the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Ellenborough. The sentiment of that learned judge was so intense that by some it was supposed to have shaken his reason. The spectators having vociferously applauded Eyre, the judge indignantly ordered the sheriff to take the parties applauding into custody. The sheriff stated he could not perceive who had done it, whereupon the judge vociferously cried out, "Open your eyes, stretch forth your hands, and seize the offenders."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEAP GAS.—From a paper submitted to the British Association, it appears that the M. M. Isoard have discovered a process for the generation of illuminating-gas by superheated steam from any hydro-carbon, without the invention of coal. Using for this purpose some resinous substance, such as tar, it was asserted that an engine of three-horse power would be amply sufficient to light the large city of Aberdeen brilliantly and more economically than could be effected by ordinary coal gas.

ACTION OF HEAT ON GUTTA PERCHA.—According to Professor Hoffman, gutta percha is composed of eighty-eight parts carbon to twelve hydrogen. When subjected to prolonged heat it acquires, in addition, from twenty-two to twenty-eight per cent. of oxygen, which destroys the plastic properties and insulating power of the material. Hence the objections to its application for submarine telegraphic purposes, because it is certain to be exposed to a heat in the hold of the vessel engaged in submerging it that must have an injurious effect upon its insulating power.

ELECTRIC PHENOMENA.—In a late communication to the French Academy of Sciences are enumerated some remarkable electric freaks on the telegraphic lines of France and Algeria, after the occurrence of a brilliant aurora borealis, on the 28th August, and evidently connected therewith, and which were especially violent on the south line. On the day immediately succeeding the aurora the bells of the unworked lines rang furiously, while on the others transmission of messages was for hours impossible, the galvanometers indicating the passage of a permanent electric current. Vivid sparks were emitted by the lightning conductors of Bordeaux and Toulouse. Near the Algerian city of Constantina a storm prevailed, and the electric fluid ran along the wires into the telegraph office, vivid flashes flying round the apartment with loud detonations, upsetting the furniture, disarranging the apparatus, and occasioning a fire, fortunately extinguished without much damage. This commotion ended in half an hour, after having only terrified the inmates of the office.

It is stated that Rembrandt Peale, the architect, has instituted suits against Archbishop Hughes, for non-fulfilment of his agreements respecting the plans drawn by the architect for the new St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. GILMER.—Ex-Gov. Gilmer of Georgia died at his residence, in Lexington, on the 16th November.

CHARLES KEAN.—During a visit to Exeter a ludicrous incident occurred. He had a favorite Newfoundland dog, named Lion, who accompanied him everywhere and usually remained in his dressing-room while he was on the stage. One evening, during "Richard III.," the door happened to be left open, and Lion heard the well-known voice in loud excitement. He trotted out, and appeared at the wing just as Richard and Richmond were on the point of engaging in the last scene. Lion growled at his master's antagonist, exhibited his teeth, and rushed furiously forward; whereupon the terrified Richmond, deeming the odds too serious, fled from the field and was seen no more. Kean, being left without an antagonist, was obliged to fall and die unwounded. Lion bounded his master in triumph, licking his face and barking vociferously while the curtain fell, amidst a roar of laughter and applause. Richard was then unanimously summoned before the curtain; presenting himself, he made his bow, and retired. Lion still continued for the dog, but, Lion having assumed his concluded role, declined a second presentation.

MACRA.—As soon as the Pilgrim Fathers sate foot upon the sacred soil, he puts on two pieces of white cloth—one tied around the loins, with the ends hanging down to the knees, and the other thrown over the shoulder, leaving the right arm free—he goes bareheaded, and shodden. At Macra he perpetrates the following caricature: A visit to the temple, passing across those around the Khan, entering into the Black House, which he make him to finish the completing each circuit, finishing the race at the foot of Zion Hill, at which terminus are erected [illegible] of the creator of Abraham, having [illegible] on the [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1860.

IMPROVEMENT.

We hardly think that there is in any city of the world, with the same amount of population, so much unemployed talent as is to be found in the city of Great Salt Lake, and we know of no place where that talent should be more appreciated. We presume that our population generally would compare favorably with that of any population in the Union, but we are not content with the measure of our neighbors. We have duties devolving upon us, and we expect always to have business of a character that will never trouble them, and to be prepared for this additional is our reason for urging the employment of every talent.

Ignorance and poverty are frequently unavoidable, and such conditions of existence abstractedly, can never be censurable, and frequently they are creditable. When the discharge of a public duty, or the fulfilment of obligations—which faith or patriotism imposes—demands the sacrifice of time, which men would otherwise devote to their own improvement, the ignorance or poverty resulting from such acts of abnegation are highly creditable. We admire men who can "forsake all" for the triumph of principle, and the attainment of a national blessing. But of all ignorance and poverty this much cannot be said.

To become, or to appear, universal philanthropists is not our hobby, nor do we aim at pinnacle stuck censorism. We have no disposition to croak over the times, nor yet to chide—we feel rather the disposition to encourage. Our motto is—bury the past, see to the present and prepare for the future. We are not extravagant in our aspirations; we seek only for steady progress. We hold not up to youth the glittering generalities of dazzling glory which only the few can attain to; we would point only to the blessings that follow competency to discharge the duties of daily life.

We do most assuredly set our faces against pedantic displays of erudition—they are sickening. We have no great confidence in the good sense attainments of men who throw Latin, Greek, French, Hebrew, Italian, Spanish, &c., into all they write and speak. It may do well for other folks, but we don't relish it; and these men, though educated, as some would say, are not the models we copy after ourselves in seeking our own educational improvement, nor do we recommend them to others. We have but one desire on the subject of education at the present time, and that is, to see every man, boy, woman and girl have within their reach the means of acquiring the general principles of every branch of useful knowledge.

Before taking the pen we have mooted our intention of recommending the subject to the people, and we have yet to meet the first person opposed to the education of the mass. Some, however, have thrown all the "wet blankets" they possessed on the very attempt to introduce the subject; "others have failed," say they. Well, what of it? We have an abiding faith in the triumph of righteous principles. Righteous men have frequently been martyred, but their principles remain. Improvement must come, its advocates at one time or an other may fail. There need be no more discouragement in seeing certain folks refuse a knowledge of the figures and facts of every day existence, than there is over the refusal of others to receive the principles of salvation—indeed there should be less. Missionaries labor unceasingly against every discouragement abroad; why not labor here? There is certainly more satisfaction in laboring among our own than among strangers; we will at least be spared "persecution."

We are friendly to literary societies and to every kind of mutual instruction or general improvement, but we think that the masses have claims upon the more favored among us. We know of no objection nor any one's opposition to men meeting for the cultivation of the higher branches of education and science, and our suggestions need not stand in the way of any other person's wishes, plans, purposes or desires. We only think the masses have claims upon the favored few, and say so. We see, or fancy that we can see, a vast amount of mutual benefit arising from the intercourse between the teachers and the taught. At the present time it is no disguised fact that the educated feel occasionally sour at the abruptness of many of the uneducated, and there is in return very little respect entertained for the man of letters. He is regarded frequently as "stuck up," and too frequently he is so. In addition to the advantages to be gained in a national point of view from the advancement of the whole, much personal benefit and pleasure must result therefrom. It is a true principle that once education dawns upon the mind, there is a lasting regard and esteem for the instructor that took the feet from miry clay and placed them upon the rock of progress.

We, therefore, suggest for the consideration of our educated brethren—we don't mean professors—the establishment of evening classes. There is an abundance of material for teachers and a vast variety of information to be imparted. Instead, therefore, of instituting one class six nights a week, why not have six classes once a week. This would burthen neither teacher nor scholar, but would be a pleasure to both. The simple rudiments of education taught gratuitously in this city during winter would have a mighty influence, if not to moralize, at least to keep many from forbidden paths.

Let us suppose that a proper arrangement was entered into for teaching the simple principles of every branch of education. One young man feels keenly the lack of a knowledge of figures. He can scarcely measure a load of wood without calling for outside help. He learns that Mr. E., an arithmetician, is imparting gratuitously once a week that very character of information that he requires now, and that he sees is to make call upon him time and again through life—the result natural enough, the young man goes to school. We have met many persons in our life-time who would not regret an opportunity of learning something about the globe we live upon. To know that Mr. so and so was giving an hour every week on geography, would lead to well-filled classes. We know of men ready, at any moment, to take charge of such classes and any others, and we know plenty of scholars. Once that the holidays are over, and we expect a few more days will end them, why not a movement be taken in this direction? Our suggestions are not intended to injure the professional teacher; we verily believe that the professor would be materially benefitted thereby. When the youth and parents in a house have acquired a taste for plain education, they most assuredly would desire more than ever to see the early juveniles of the family going to school by day. And the more they advance in the acquisition of knowledge, the more they would perceive the advantages thereof to the rising generation.

In looking over what we have hastily scribbled, we know of no objection to be offered to the fullest realization of our hopes. We would plead for silence from those who eternally croak that progressive movements fail. Let them rather urge those who need the benefits to go to school, and discourage nobody.

We know no class of men who are better qualified for teachers, than those men immediately before this community. They would shudder to hear it said that they ever failed in other missions. Let them go into this labor with the same humility, calling for light to themselves and to those they teach, from the fountain of light, and live to deserve it as much as before, and their success is certain; the community will be benefitted, and their talents developed, and they will more than ever realize that the life of the diligent man is peace and contentment.

We conclude our first say on the subject of improvement, by presenting our names as pupils for any two classes that may be instituted. We invite the sentiments of men really interested in the well-being of the community, and as far as consistent with our position and opportunities, we shall be pleased to afford every facility to others who may wish to ventilate the subject through the columns of the MOUNTAINEER.

AGRICULTURE.

THE successful cultivation of the soil is a subject in which we feel deeply interested. We are not practical farmers, but consider it part of our duty to offer such suggestions, from time to time, on matters touching the interest of the farmer, as we think will benefit him. It is an undeniable fact, that most of the land under cultivation in Great Salt Lake County, is worn out, although it has only been under cultivation from eight to twelve years. One cause of this we believe to be the careless method of cultivation practiced by many, which carelessness was manifested in the first superficial breaking of the land, and which has been persisted in until the last time of ploughing, or in reality, of scratching the soil. Again, a judicious rotation of crops has been entirely neglected; and in addition to this may be added the inroads of cattle; for, according to scientific and practical authority, it is a conceded fact that the treading or tramping of cultivated land by stock produces sterility or barrenness. Other causes might be enumerated, but we believe we have said sufficient at present relative to the cause of poverty in our cultivated lands.

Now, the question naturally enough presents itself: how shall we remedy this growing evil, and restore fertility to the soil, so that the labors of the husbandman shall not be comparatively wasted, and instead of this, be crowned with abundant success?

To recommend manure would, at the present time, be useless, from the fact that our farmers, partaking too freely of western habits, have not taken care of this valuable article, but have allowed it to be wasted, exposed to wind and weather, until what little is to be found is worthless, having, through neglect, lost its valuable gases, which, if only placed in contact with the soil, would crown the labors of our hard-working farmers with plenty. As it is useless to recommend manure at the present time, the next best thing that presents itself to restore productiveness in the soil, is deep ploughing. Use the plough as a fertilizer. Deep ploughing is the only means known by us at present that is certain in its results, that the farmer can resort to, as a fertilizer in the absence of manure. Therefore, we conclude that to recommend to our farming friends a mode practicable and within the reach of all, by which they can again reap a full harvest from their lands is all that we can do. Our suggestion is, that each farmer the ensuing spring, should break up his land just as deep again as he formerly broke it; and, our word for it, he will realize a crop equal to that of any former year. Our reason for this conclusion is simply this: if the land formerly produced, say forty bushels of wheat per acre, with only three inches of the soil broken, that the same land, if broken six inches deep, must at least produce as heavy crops as it did on the first breaking. We hear of objections like this, that to adopt this mode of farming, the farmer must increase his team or hire his breaking done. In answer to this, we feel satisfied that the increase of the crop obtained by this system will amply pay all extra expense, and leave a handsome surplus in the hands of the enterprising farmer, besides reclaiming his farm.

A few words more, let the experience of the present and past encourage all to take care of the manure deposited in their yards and corrals, pile it in heaps and protect it from the weather, and at the proper season deposit on your land; do not continue the practice of carting everything away from your farm, and returning nothing.

GENTILE QUESTIONS AND MORMON ANSWERS.

EDITORS OF THE MOUNTAINEER:

When I came to Utah, having heard many reports prejudicial to the Mormons, it was natural for me to come with my mind prejudiced against them.

After a residence of five or six months, I must say, that if I am to judge by the rule, "that what is true of a part, is also true of the whole," I have seen nothing to change my views on Mormonism.

In order to inform myself on the subject, and for the information of the Gentile community at large, I purpose to ask you a few questions, which I hope you will be kind enough to publish, and answer.

1st. Do the Mormons, as a community, recognize and fellowship those rowdies and desperadoes—who commit all manner of depredations on society, such as shooting men down without cause or provocation—and stealing and running off stock?

2nd. Do the Mormons, as a community, recognize men as Mormons and worthy of fellowship, who get drunk, gamble, use boisterous, profane and obscene language on the streets, disturbing the peace and quiet of society? Are there not many who profess Mormonism merely from mercenary motives?

3d. If the Mormons, as a community, do not recognize and fellowship these rowdies and desperadoes, why are they suffered to remain in the church—a stigma and disgrace to it?

4th. If these men are not Mormons, why are they suffered to commit their depredations under the cloak of Mormonism?

5th. If things are permitted to go on as they have been for the past year, what will be the result?

Neither life nor property is safe, there is a screw loose some where, something rotten in Denmark.

I have not been prompted by any idle curiosity to make these inquiries, but from a desire to gain correct information. I hope that you will give these queries a notice in your next issue, if you think them worthy. By so doing you will much oblige a

Utah co., Jan. 15th, 1860. "GENTILE."

With the exception of the five figures preceding the questions, the forgoing is a bona fide communication from a bona fide "Gentile"—as the author chooses to accept the general cognomen in contra-distinction to that generally given to the majority of the citizens of this Territory. His address accompanied the communication, for our own satisfaction; but as it was only added for that purpose, we withhold it from the public. We choose to be particular in making this statement, as we have noticed elsewhere letters and editorials that smacked, to us, of the same manufacture, though they might not be dated from the same place. We regret that the questions were not more pointed and classified in a manner which would have permitted us to answer directly and briefly; but as they are not so, we shall endeavour to assume the writer's meaning and answer that directly.

Question first assumes that "rowdies and desperadoes" have committed "all manner of depredations on society, such as shooting men down without cause or provocation—and stealing and running off stock," and the answer is required to—"Do the Mormons, as a community, recognize and" fellowship these rowdies and desperadoes." In assuming to speak for the Mormons, we answer emphatically that they do not, "as a community," "recognize and fellowship" any "rowdies and desperadoes," and when "rowdies and desperadoes" are guilty of shooting down men "without cause or provocation, stealing and running off stock," they ought to be punished to the extent of the law thereon.

To question second we answer that "The Mormons, as a community," do not "recognize men as Mormons worthy of fellowship" who get drunk, gamble, use boistarous, profane and obscene language on the streets, disturbing the peace and quiet of society." Such men may be called Mormons; and Mormonism may be their profession, but their acts are inconsistent with that profession; they disgrace it, and none know these facts better than the very men who are thus charged as culpable. To the last part of the second question, viz: "Are there not many who profess Mormonism for mercenary motives?" we answer we do not think so. Persons may have made a profession of Mormonism for mercenary purposes; but we should think that they were very few in number. One thing we do know, that we have not yet discovered anything connected with Mormonism, whereon to induce any rational, whole-souled man to build hopes of peculation. Possibly, the writer means to inquire if there are not persons presently held to Mormonism solely by that which they gain by it. That, none could answer but the persons themselves; still, we think it very likely that there are a few such persons—perhaps many. As before remarked, we acknowledge our inability to comprehend the ground-work of their hopes.

The third question we answer unhesitatingly that the "rowdies and desperadoes" are not "suffered to remain in the Church—a stigma and disgrace to it." There is a time for everything, and inasmuch as the Church is the sufferer from the bad conduct of any of its members, it alone is the judge of the time when they shall be disfellowshipped. Nothing is, however, more certain than the disfellowship of such characters, and if "Gentile" knew some few things in addition to that he already knows, he would find that certain persons supposed to be Mormons, have no more fellowship in the Church than he has himself, and their chances probably somewhat fewer than his own, of ever enjoying its protection.

In noticing the fourth question, we must plead ignorance to knowing of men being "suffered to commit their depredations under the cloak of Mormonism," or under any other cloak; and to the fifth question we may also plead ignorance. We are not particularly prepared at the present time, to speak on the future results of the present course of events; but this much may be relied on: things will not be permitted to go on as they have gone, for some time back. There are limits to endurance, and the citizens of this Territory have endured many evils just about long enough. On this, however, we have very recently expressed ourselves as plainly as we knew how, and the warm appreciation of our sentiments by the leading men of the city, the bone and sinew and brains of it, has convinced us that there is life and energy among us to throw off the scum of our population.

While we have thus honestly and fairly admitted the existence of evil and evil doers in our midst, we are at the same time prepared to challenge comparison in morality between this and any population of the same magnitude—in any part of the world. We sincerely believe that the real bona fide citizens of this Territory feel more painfully the scoundrelism that from time to time blacken the pages of our history, than the "Gentiles" can possibly do. The former came here for a home, the latter are "transient settlers."

GENERAL STAMBAUGH.—On Thursday, this gentleman very courteously extended an invitation to the members and officers of the two Houses to make him an unceremonious call on yesterday and to-day. Responding thereto the majority of the Council and House called upon the General yesterday. Among others, we did ourselves the honor, and found the same profuse hospitality at his quarters, of which we have more than once partaken at other times. The members were all much pleased with their visit; and as our knowledge of the General's character led us to anticipate, a closer and more intimate acquaintance made him a general favorite.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE END OF THE NOTORIOUS JOE RHODES.

We feel sick and humbled at the obligation that devolves upon us to record another bloody affray in our city. From the testimony taken at the inquest held by Justice Clinton, and the subsequent examination of witnesses, the following statement embraces what is set forth as the facts in the case.

It appears that, towards 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, Rhodes went to the house of Mr. Butcher, in East Temple Street, where Wm. A. Hickman has been confined since his accident on Christmas morning. With Hickman at the time, in addition to the family in the house, were Mr. Ormus E. Bates of Tooele, and Jason Luce. Mr. B. states that while attending to some business with Hickman, Rhodes was heard at the window. It was supposed by Hickman, from past difficulties that had existed between them, that Rhodes intended shooting at him, through the window: accordingly a trunk was set up against the window to prevent Rhodes from reaching him. Rhodes came round to the door and wished to force himself into the room where Hickman was confined. The latter requested Mr. Bates to tell him not to come in, as he was too unwell to speak with him. Rhodes would take no denial, drew two revolvers and said that he would see Hickman or die. Seeing Jason Luce sitting on the bed, he called him a d—d coward, and drew his pistol on him, on which Luce sprang upon him and seized him by the throat. During the scuffle, Mr. Bates says that one of the pistols was directed towards him and the other towards Luce. Fearing his own safety and that of the women and children, he seized Rhodes' pistols by the chambers. At the same moment Rhodes attempted to fire, the hammers of both pistols striking Mr. Bates on the hands. During this operation and tussle evidently, Luce cut and hewed away. Mr. B. says that the room was so dark that he did not see a knife in the hand of Luce; but thought he was striking him with his fist, and only knew the contrary when he saw him fall.

The body of Rhodes was visited by a large number of folks in the course of yesterday forenoon while it lay in the City Hall. It was a horrible sight. Four fearful looking cuts, within a circle of six inches right over the heart, four others on the right side very close together under the ribs, two cuts on the left side and one on the left shoulder. Luce says that Rhodes had been on his track and threatening to shoot him for the last three weeks, and that he was forced to defend himself or lose his life.

The substance of statements at the inquest and examination of witnesses is embraced in the fnegoing which we give to our readers without comment.

At the examination yesterday, Luce was acquitted on the verdict of self-defence.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Council last Saturday amended and passed the House bill, changing the north boundary line of Ogden City corporation. The committee on incorporations recommended the rejection of the bill incorporating Minersville as a city or town and also reported adversely to revised charters for all the cities now incorporated in the Territory. An act creating the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools, defining his duties, and further defining the duties of trustees and teachers; also amending an act relating to Common Schools, approved Dec. 30, 1854, was sent from the House for concurrence. The House Memorial to Congress, praying for the passage of a law modifying the law relating to the entering of quarter sections of land, was submitted for concurrence, but was returned not concurred in. In the House, Mr. Stout reported back "An act incorporating Great Salt Lake City" without any amendment, it passed its first reading. On motion of Mr. Bullock, the Mayor and City Council of G. S. L. City, were requested to furnish the House with a Treasurer's and Auditor's report showing the fiscal condition of the City, for the year 1859, and two or more years previous, if convenient." On the invitation of the committee on Revenue, Mr. Clayton, territorial auditor, made a very interesting statement on the working of the present law prescribing and regulating his duties. He pointed out a variety of discrepancies and the committee was instructed to confer with him and ascertain if further legislation was necessary to better facilitate the discharge of his duties. The petition praying for an appropriation to reimburse the people of Spanish Fork, for building a bridge across the Spanish Fork river, also one across the slough south of Spanish Fork Fort, was unfavorably reported by the committee, as the bridges were within the incorporated limits of that city, and were built evidently for the convenience of its inhabitants and not for the benefit of the travelling public. The act specifying who are County Road Commissioners, defining their duties and authorizing the collection of a poll tax for road purposes was considered impractical and the committee released from its further consideration.

On Monday Councilor Smith presented remonstrances from the citizens of Provo, Springville, Spanish Fork and Payson, in Utah County, against the petitions of the citizens of the southern part of the county, asking for a division of said county; referred to the committee on Counties. Councilor Richards, chairman of the committee on Roads, &c., to whom was referred, "An act changing the location of a portion of the State road in Davis County," reported the same back with "An act discontinuing a portion of the Territorial road through Davis County" in a substitute, which passed its third reading and was sent to the House for concurrence. The House also passed the office of County Superintendent of

Common Schools, &c., passed with amendments. Ira Eldridge, Esq., in behalf of the University land Commissioners, appeared at the bar of the Council, and made a verbal report of the doings of said Commission. The House act regulating the manufacturing and sale of liquors passed with the title of the bill amended to "An act regulating the manufacture, sale, or other disposal of intoxicating liquors." The House received a message from the Governor vetoing the memorial to Congress for an appropriation to finish the Penitentiary. The Act in relation to the Penitentiary was returned to the House slighly amended by the Governor and afterwards sent to the Council for concurrence. The act *incorporating* Great Salt Lake City was taken up on its second reading by sections, which called forth considerable opposition from some members.

On Tuesday, Councillor Rich, chairman of committee on counties reported unfavorable to the petition for the organization of a new county in the northern part of Utah county. On motion of Councillor Carrington, the committee on Revenue was instructed to incorporate in the bill "An act prescribing the manner of assessing and collecting Territoral and County taxes," now under consideration by them, "That the county clerk be required to furnish a copy of the assessment roll to the auditor of public accounts, instead of a statement of the aggregate alone, as now provided; also in reporting to the auditor remittances, &c., he report the name of each person, and the individual amount remitted;" also to incorporate in said bill so much of the 15th section of the present law, as will make the assessor and collector responsible for all delinquent taxes not remitted by the county court. The act creating the office of Land Commissioner and defining his duties in relation to lands granted to the Territory for University purposes, was laid on the table indefinitely, and the committee on Public Domain and School Lands released from any further duties relative to School and University Lands during the present session. In the House, the act incorporating Great Salt Lake City &c., was brought up and passed after a severe struggle. It was sent to the Council for concurrence in the amendments. The act creating the office of County Superintendent of common Schools, defining his duties &c., was received from the Council, with amendments, which being concurred in, the bill was ordered to be engrossed. The act regulating the manufacturing and sale of liquors was received from the Council amended, which being concurred in, passed to the hands of the engrossing committee. $36, 75 of the Messr's., Hockaday and Burr, hanging bill was reported un-called for expenses —i. e.—the "cassimere pants,' 'red worsted scarf,' 'fine black hat,' 'flannel,' 'trimmings,' 'black silk cravat,' 'white shirt,' 'making shirt and trimming pants,"—were the rejected expenses. The petition of Allen Weeks and others, asking for a city charter—Deseret City—was adversely reported. A financial report from His honor Mayor Smoot, was presented, read and laid on the table. The committee on Roads &c., recommended an appropriation of $225, to improve that portion of the road in Washington County on Ash Creek, known as Rocky Ridge, said sum to be expended under the direction of the county court of Washington County: referred to the committee on Claims &c. The committee on Roads &c., also recommended the discontinuance of the State road from where the County road leaves it, in Iron county, to where the said roads again unite in Washington county, and that it be relocated on said County road. The petition of Messr's. Branch and Harmon, asking the right to construct a toll road up Emigration Kanyon, was unfavorably reported on. The same committee recommended an appropriation of $2,500 for the construction of a good road from the mouth of Emigration Kanyon to the mouth of Echo Kanyon.

On Wednesday, the Council adopted the House "Memorial to Congress for the lands in incorporated cities to be donated to the inhabitants therein." Councillor Richards, chairman of committee on Roads &c., reported, 'An act appropriating money to pay one third of the expense of a new bridge over Jordan river," which passed its third reading and was sent to the House for concurrence. Councillor Pratt reported, that the committee on Claims did not see any necessity for making an appropriation in behalf of Great Salt Lake County, for the expenses incurred in the support of U. S. District prisoners. in the House there was an evident disposition to hasten through the business as it was crowding upon them. Mr. West, chairman of committee on Public Domain &c., reported adversely to the Petition of a portion of the citizens of Davis County—praying for authority to remove all surplus stock from the valley range &c., to some mountain range outside the settlements. Mr. Dunn reported on the state of the library, and recommended appropriation to meet the necessary expenses of placing everything connected therewith in proper connection. During the evening session of the House a message was received from Gov., Cumming offering amendments to the liquor bill in favor of the Hot Spring Brewery, in Great Salt Lake County, and those of the Breweries now established in Fairfield—near Camp Floyd. The House concurred in the amendments.

The Council and House convened in Joint Session, at 2. 30 p. m., for the election of the officers elective by the Joint Session of the Legislative Assembly.

UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor—Orson Pratt, Sen.

Regents—Orson Hyde, T. B. H. Stenhouse, Joseph A. Young, Robert L. Campbell, Gilbert Clements, William Eddington, Claudius V. Spencer, Isaac Bowman, Orson Pratt, Jun., George J. Taylor, Samuel W. Richards, and Isaac Groo.

Treasurer—Thomas W. Ellerbeck.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Treasurer—David O. Calder.

Auditor of Public Accounts—William Clayton.

Road Commissioner—Theodore McKean.

Marshal—John Kay.

Attorney General—Seth M. Blair.

District Attorney for the first Judicial District—Jesse N. Smith.

District Attorney for the Second Judicial District—William H. Broomfield.

Surveyor General—Jesse W. Fox.

Librarian---John Lyon.

Recorder of Marks and Brands—William Clayton.

Directors of the Penitentiary—Frederick Kesler, Feramorz Little and E. R. Young.

Warden of the Penitentiary—Alexander McRae.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Nathan Davis.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Probate Judge of Washington County—James R. McCullough.

Notary Public for Washington co.—George Spencer.

Probate Judge for Iron co.—James Lewis.

Notary Public for Iron co.—James H. Martineau.

Probate Judge of Beaver co.—Daniel M. Thomas.

Notary Public for Beaver co.—Philo T. Farnsworth.

Probate Judge for Millard co.—John A. Ray

Notary Public for Millard co.—Joseph V. Robinson

Probate Judge for San Pete co.—Gardiner Snow.

Notary Public for San Pete co.—John Egan.

Probate Judge for Juab co.—Andrew Love.

Notary Public for Juab co.—Madison D. Hamilton.

Probate Judge for Cedar co.—Zerubbabel Snow.

Notary Public for Cedar co.—Thos. B. Irwin.

Probate Judge for Utah co.—Silas Smith.

Notary Public for Utah co.—Lucius N. Scovil.

Probate Judge for Great Salt Lake co.—Elias Smith.

Notaries Public for Great Salt Lake co.—John T. Caine and William W. Phelps.

Probate Judge for Davis co.—Thomas S. Smith.

Notary Public for Davis co.—James Leithead.

Probate Judge for Weber co.—Aaron F. Farr.

Notary Public for Weber co.—Wm. Critchlow.

Probate Judge for Box Elder co.—Samuel Smith.

Notary Public for Box Elder co.—John Burt.

Probate Judge for Cache co.—Peter Maughn.

Notary Public for Cache co.—James G. Willie.

Probate Judge and Notary Public of Green river co.— Wm. A. Carter.

Probate Judge for Tooele co.—Ormus E. Bates.

Notary Public for Tooele co.—Lysander Gee.

Probate Judge for Shambip co.—Luke Johnson.

Notary Public for Shambip co.—Samuel Bennion.

Probate Judge for Carson co.—John S. Childs.

Notary public for Carson co.—Wm. C. Campbell.

On Thursday morning the Council received a communication from W. Woodruff, Esq., in behalf of the President and board of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, praying the Council and House to meet in Joint Session at the close of the regular sessions, for the purpose of furthering the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the people throughout the Territory. The committee on Petitions reported back with their approval the Memorial to Congress for an appropriation of land for school purposes. The memorial was sent to the House for consurrence. "An act repealing certain acts, and appropriating money to locate and open portions of a road from Great Salt Lake City to the coal beds in Chalk Creek" passed, and was sent to the House for concurrence. The Council concurred with the amendments of the Governor, slightly modified, on the liquor bill. The Tenants' bill was returned to the House not concurred in. The House act repealing the charters of certain Road Companies, was passed with amendments. The act prescribing the manner of assessing and collecting Territorial and County taxes, was also passed, and sent to the House for concurrence. In the House, an act in relation to building a bridge across the Jordan river was passed. The House was extremely busy in finishing up the business already before them, and which is already noticed in the bills before the Council for the concurrence of that body.

At 6 o'clock p.m., the Council and House met in Joint Session, to afford the President and Directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society an opportunity of submitting their plans for the extension of branches of the society throughout the Territory. Edward Hunter, Esq., President, and Messrs. W. Woodruff, W. C. Staines, and L. D. Young addressed the Legislature, and requested the members to aid them by their influence in extending the society's usefulness. The Assembly passed a unanimous vote of thanks to the gentlemen named.

Both Houses were in session yesterday till nearly midnight. Councillors and Members were alike busy all day in winding up business. His Excellency sent a communication to the Council late in the evening approving of the following Acts, Resolutions and Memorials:

An act changing the north boundary line of Ogden City Corporation.

An act in relation to the Penitentiary.

An act creating the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools, &c.

An act dicontinuing a portion of the Territorial or State road in Davis co.

An act releasing a certain portion of the territory of Payson City Corporation, &c.

An act repealing an act approved Jan. 21, 1859, entitled an act extending the time of a grant to Abiah Wardsworth and others of the bridge, &c.

An act in relation to building the bridge across Jordan River.

An act repealing certain acts granting herd grounds, &c.

Resolution to publish the Laws, and distribute the Laws and Journals of present session.

Memorial for daily mail service from Omaha via Great Salt Lake City to San Francisco.

Memorial to Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster General of the United States.

Memorial for donation of land to settlers.

An act declaring certain things to be property, specifying the owner, &c.

An act repealing the charters of certain Road Companies, &c.

General Appropriation bill.

And an act repealing certain acts, and appropriating money to locate and open a road from G. S. L. City to the valley of the Weber.

Before the final rising of the Assembly, thanks were voted unanimously to His Excellency the Governor, for the courtesy and attention shown to the Legislature during its session. A recognition of the courtesy of General Stambaugh was also unanimously voted.

Owing to the continuancy of the Legislature in session till half-past three this morning, we have been forced to be brief in the latter part of our summary. Whatever else should be noticed, will have attention in our next issue.

EARTHQUAKE. — A correspondent writing from Fillmore on the 13th inst., informs us that a violent shock of earthquake was experienced there about 5 o' clock that morning. He says, there was a rumbling noise like distant thunder, which lasted eight seconds, and the oscillation of the ground was so sensibly felt that quadrupeds and bipeds were alike affected by it.

FOREIGN NEWS.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Nov. 12, is telegraphed via Aden. The reported death of Nana Sahib is referred to, but the dispatch says it lacked conformation. Lord Canning had addressed the Talookdars of Oude with good effect, at Lucknow. The Waghurs had evacuated Dwaraka, after several days, bombardment, which reduced the town to ashes.

The Lahore *Chronicle* of October 13, contains the following postscript:

"Our Oude correspondent, writing on October 7, says, important news has just come in, that the Nana died in a valley on the Nepaul frontier, on the 2d current. His followers have all dispersed in several gangs."

A letter from an Indian officer says that the death had been announced at Allahabad, in large printed handbills, but it was regarded as a ruse by the Nana himself, to prevent the winter campaign, which was soon to be commenced against him. Oude papers to the 11th of October make no mention of the reported death.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals continue to publish addresses to the Queen expressing approbation of the war.

The Spanish Government is said to have entered into contracts with English firms for the supply of different sorts of stores for the army in Morocco, and for a large quantity of English coal for the fleet; several steamers had also been chartered, and one had already left England for Spain to assist in the transport service.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* says the enthusiasm with which the war with Morocco was hailed, begins slightly to subside in the Basque Provinces, and the 3,000 men, which, it was agreed, should by raised by the provinces, will partly have to be levied by conscription, instead of being composed only of volunteers.

PORTUGAL.

The King of Portugal had signed a decree ordering the dissolution of the Cortes, a measure which had become a vital question for the maintenance of the Ministry. The new Chamber will be convoked for the 29th of January.

GERMANY.

At the conference at Wurzburg of the representatives of the minor German States, the principal questions to be considered are: the settlement of the right of domicile; the establishment of Federal Courts of Justice; the national demonstration in favor of unity; reform the Federal laws relating to the army; the Hesse electoral and Holstein questions; and regulations for a uniform system of weights and measures for all Germany.

The second chamber of Hesse-Cassel, by a vote of 32 against 8, resolved upon addressing a memorial to the Federal Diet for the reestablishment of the Constitution of 1831.

In the Federal Diet at Frankfort the Plenipotentiary of Hesse acceded to the proposals of the Committee, and granted some concessions in reference to the wishes of the Chambers, but perserved in maintaining the Constitution of 1852.

RUSSIA.

The Empress Mother of Russia was seriously indisposed at Nice.

TURKEY.

Late advices from Constantinople continue to speak of tremendous storms and numerous shipwrecks in the black Sea.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

A HALF LOT, with a small HOUSE on it, in the 15th Ward, will be sold cheap for cash or stock. For particulars inquire at Dr. Clinton's. 20 3t

Parowan Bakery, Iron County.

Important to those travelling the Southern Route to California.

JAMES WOODS wishes to inform such that he keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Crackers, hard and light Bread, and will supply them on the most reasonable terms. 22-2t

STAGE AND EXPRESS NOTICE.

I BEG leave to inform the traveling public that I have purchased of P. A. JACKMAN, the right to run a STAGE and EXPRESS to, and from, Camp Floyd; and that I am prepared to carry on the business appertaining to this enterprise.

I have now running, a tri-weekly line of stages, running from G. S. L. City to Camp Floyd on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at 8. a.m: and leaving Camp Floyd on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, of each week, at 8 a.m.

No letters will be received or carried by this line except the Postage is prepaid, on each letter 25 cents.

All passenger's baggage, weighing over 40 pounds will be charged at the rate of 5 cents per pound.

All packages weighing under 10 pounds will be taken for 50 cents each.

All over 10 pounds will be taken at the rate of 5 cents per pound.

The undersigned will not be responsible for any Trunk, Package, Parcel, or any other species of property whatever, except receipted for by his agents at each end of the route.

A Liberal share of public patronage is earnestly solicited

Office at Messrs Hockaday and Burr's Store, Main St., G. S. L. City.

22-tf. PHILANDER BELL, Proprietor.

Clothing! Clothing!! Clothing!!!

Gain! Grain!! Grain!!! for which we will take in Exchange, Grain! Grain!! Grain!!!

A Large Supply of Ready-Made Clothing, Also Cloth for Pants, and extensive assortment of Cast Steel.

THE undersigned have purchased the large and well selected STOCK of MERCHANDISE of W. YOUNG, of the DESERET STORE, in this city, which renders their large and extensive assortment of GENERAL MERCHANDISE complete.

They are now prepared to wait on their Patrons and the Public generally with a STOCK which enables them to compete with any in the Territory, and they assure their Friends that they will be satisfied with the Prices.

They have also purchased Mr. YOUNG'S GOODS at FAIRFIELD, where Mr. JAMES NEEDHAM, one of the firm, is on hand to attend to all customers and control the business of the house at that place.

Southern Farmers will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 16, 1860. 22-tf STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.,

TO THEIR PATRONS.

LOST ARTICLES.

THE Owners of a few lost articles can recover them by applying to Dr. S. L. Sprague. All persons finding anything will confer a favor on the owner by leaving the same with me.

22-tf S. L. SPRAGUE.

NEW COMMISSION STORE.

EVERYBODY is invited to purchase at

BROWNE & THOMPSON'S

Agency and Commission Store,

East Temple St., opposite Miller & Russell's,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Sugar or Coffee, 3lbs. for a Dollar.

Best merrimack prints, 18 cents per yard; good fast-color madder prints, from 15 cents per yard; bleached muslin, from 12½ cents per yard.

A complete assortment of Tinware. Boots and Shoes of every description. Fine Gunpowder and other Teas cheap. A choice lot of Linseys, Cottonades, Satinettes, English moleskins, Hats, Caps, &c., &c. Cheaper than the cheapest. Come and see.

Wheat, Barley, Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs and Cheese, taken for goods.

New Milch Cows for Sale. 21 2t

LOOK OUT FOR THE COLLECTOR.

SETTLE UP, AND SAVE COSTS.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WM NIXON would inform all persons who are indebted to him on note or otherwise, that Mr. John B. Maiben is his authorized agent to collect all debts due to him, and hopes that all those whom he accommodated "for a few days," say from one to four years ago, will settle up immediately, and thus avoid costs.

WM. NIXON.

East Temple St., G. S. L. City, Jan. 9, 1860. 21-tf

LOST,

A DARK sorrel, American MARE, branded H S on left shoulder, peaked ears. Came into the city at the beginning of the week. Whoever will return said animal to Mr. Judson Stoddard will be rewarded. 22 2t

THE TENTH WARD

DISTILLERY.

THE PURE POTEEN!

THE undersigned, returning thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends heretofore, begs to assure them that he has still on hand at his residence, near the OLD POTTERY, in the 10th Ward, a superior

UNADULTERATED ARTICLE

OF

GRAIN WHISKY,

Also prepared by himself and warranted, a delicious article of

PURE CORDIAL.

The distillery is under the constant personal superintendence of the proprietor, who holds himself responsible that no deleterious matter is introduced into his liquors either in the distillation or rectifying thereof. His long experience in the business has prepared him to compete with the best professors in the art.

Terms, $4 per Gallon, Retail.

A liberal deduction made to City and Country Dealers, and to those who purchase in large quantities.

21-tf. GEORGE BADDLEY.

John Tobin, Agent:

Next door to Clements' Store, East Temple St.

Who Keeps the Cheap Store!

WHY,

R. F. NESLEN,

ON MAIN STREET,

AND he has got the very Goods that are needed for us, Utonians.

"Now, tell me what he has?"

Well, I'll tell you a little. He has Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Soap, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Candy, Starch, Tobacco, Cigars, Pickles, Preserves, Oysters, Lobsters, Clams, Sardines, AND SUCH EXCELLENT UNADULTERATED WHISKY AND BRANDY; besides splendid serviceable Coats, Vests, Pants, Drawers, Over-shirts, under and hickory Shirts, Hats, Caps, Socks, Stockings, Comforters, Gloves, Mits; *and such a pretty assortment of notions which the Ladies are daily needing* And withal a choice stock of Novels, which he sells, or leads to read at 10 cents each.

"Well, I must go and patronize

R. F. NESLEN.

☞ You'll find the Store—I is where there is so much clothing hung under his Sign. 22 tf

AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION!!

ON Monday 16th January 1860, will be sold at Public Auction, the property known as the HOT SPRING BREWERY, near the point of the mountain between Salt Lake and Utah Valleys, together with the stock, fixtures and improvements thereto appertaining.

The stock, etc., consists in part as follows:—Hogs, sows, shoats, mules, oxen, wagon, harness, household furniture, ect., and everything necessary for carrying on a large and extensive brewery.

The property consists of a large and commodious HOTEL situated half way between Camp Floyd and Great Salt Lake City; a BREWERY, capable of making 500 gallons of beer per day; a stable and Corral and all necessary outhouses.

All indebtedness of the concern will be taken in payment for purchases at the sale.

For farther particulars apply to Radford, Cabot & Co., Camp Floyd, or to Hereford, Mogo & Co., Hot Spring Brewery.

20-2t HEREFORD, MOGO & CO.

HOT SPRING BREWERY, Jan., 16th 1860.

Whereas the property known as the Hot Spring Brewery, and the stock and improvements on said property, were this day purchased by me at Public Auction, in accordance with an advertisement published in the newspapers in this city, a copy of which is hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, this is to notify the public that from and after this day, neither myself nor the firm of which I am a member (Radford Cabot & Co.) will be responsible for any debts which may be contracted after this date, by any member of the late firm of Mogo & Burr, Mogo, Burr & Co., Hereford, Mogo & Co., or any other name under which the business may have been carried on previously, unless said indebtedness is previously sanctioned by myself or by the firm of Radford, Cabot & Co., which sanction must be in writing. HENRY CABOT.

Deseret News and Valley Tan, please copy, and send bill to C. A. Perry & Co. 22-2t

WEBER COAL.

THE inhabitants of this city and country can now be supplied with the fine Weber coal, at the mouth of the tunnel, on Chalk Creek, east of Weber. Persons wishing to supply themselves with this excellent coal, can now do so by applying to Mr. W. H. Kimball, at his residence, in the 18th Ward of this city. 21-tf

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.

Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient. 12-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession one red and white OX, eight or nine years old, branded on the left horn with M R & W; one eye out. Also, one black line backed COW; no brands or marks visible; three or four years old.

JOHN THOMPSON,

20-tf Pound-keeper, Ogden City.

CABINET TURNING.

I BEG leave to inform my friends, and the public generally, that I have secured the services of JOHN POWELL, one of the best turners to be found in the Territory. Having had considerable experience, he can turn out all kinds of work in the first style. Give us a call, and you will be suited in work and price.

Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, &c., &c., always on hand, for sale at reasonable rates.

E. M. CAST, 13th Ward,

On State Road, half a block north of Emigration Street, and opposite Heman Hyde's. 17-tf

IN TRAN VAST.

THE undersigned, having had a long experience in the business, would respectfully inform his friends and the people of Utah generally, that he is on hand to make out

POWERS OF ATTORNEY. LEASES, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,

and all other documents of like character; also

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS, BOUNTY LAND

and other claims on Government, made out on the shortest notice.

He is connected with responsible persons who will promptly attend to the

COLLECTION OF MONEY

in the United States and in Europe.

No charges made for any information he may be able to communicate on these subjects to any person who may favor him with a call.

By a strict and rigid attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. For reference in regard to competence, integrity and just dealing, refer to any person who has been acquainted with him for the last ten or fifteen years.

OFFICE—In Geo. Cronyn & Co.'s Store, sign of the big T, Temple Street, G. S. L. City.

10-3m W. CLAYTON.

DENTAL ART.

THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated GUM TEETH. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.

JAS. M. BARLOW,

Clock and Watch Maker,

First house east of the Deseret Store,

4-tf G. S. L. City.

AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION!

ON Monday, 16th January, 1860, will be sold at Public Auction, the property known as the HOT SPRING BREWERY, near the point of the mountain between Salt Lake and Utah valleys, together with the stock, fixtures and improvements thereto appertaining

The stock, etc., consists in part as follows:—Hogs, sows, shoats, mules, oxen, wagon, harness, household furniture, etc., and everything necessary for carrying on a large and extensive brewery.

The property consists of a large and commodious HOTEL, situated half way between Camp Floyd and Great Salt Lake City; a BREWERY, capable of making 500 gallons of beer per day; a stable and Corral and all necessary outhouses.

All indebtedness of the concern will be taken in payment for purchases at the sale.

For further particulars apply to Radford, Cabot & Co., Camp Floyd, or to Hereford, Mogo & Co., Hot Spring Brewery.

HEREFORD, MOGO & CO.

HOT SPRING BREWERY, Jan., 16th, 1860

Whereas the property known as the Hot Spring Brewery, together with all the stock and improvements thereon, was this day sold in pursuance of advertisement, a copy of which is above, at Public Auction;

Now, therefore, this is to inform all interested that unless the evidences of indebtedness which any party may have against the concerns of Mogo, Burr & Co., and Hereford, Mogo & Co., be presented at said Hot Spring Brewery to Mr. B. Stevens for examination, before the first day of February, 1860, they will not be paid.

HEREFORD, MOGO & CO.

Deseret News and Valley Tan, please copy, and send bill to C. A. Perry & Co. 22-2t

CLOSING OUT CHEAP FOR CASH.

WM. NIXON,

THANKFUL to his old friends for the liberal share of patronage he has received from them, wishes to call their attention to his well-assorted Stock of

WINTER CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery, Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., &c.

Also, for Sale, all kinds of GRAIN, at the lowest Market Prices, and a large Lot of A No. 1 FLOUR.

A large lot of MACKINAW BLANKETS for Sale at cost.

Also, 25 Cases of BOOTS, by the case, at cost and freight.

As I wish to close out my present Stock of Goods, Country Dealers and Packers will find it to their advantage to give me a call and examine quality and prices. WM. NIXON.

☞ City Scrip taken.

East Temple Street, G. S. L. City.

also, at

FAIRFIELD,

Near Camp Floyd, and stocked General Merchandise, will be found unsurpassed, by any, either in price or quality. WM NIXON.

Fairfield, Cedar Co., U. T. 22-tf

FOR A LADY'S ALBUM.

'Tis not for thy radiant beauty,
'Tis not for thy love-lit eye;
'Tis not for thy lips of coral,
Thy forehead bright and high;
'Tis not for thy grace or figure,
Each flowing curve and line;
Nor is it the dream of passion
That renders thee divine.

But 'tis for the light within thee
That gem from the Gods above;
That thy soul is filled with music,
That thy heart is filled with love;
It is for the bow of promise
Displayed in thy passing song;
That truth with each tone is blended,
And scorn for each growing wrong!

'Tis THIS that my heart WILL worship,
To THIS I would bow the knee;
A pilgrim—this my Mecca,
The shrine just veiled in thee!
To this in the sunshine's glory,
My willing steps would bend;
To this amid clouds of darkness,
My ready ear should tend!

"The night should be filled with music,
The cares that infest the day
Should fold their tents, as the Arabs,
As silently steal away!"
'Till life and its scenes are ended,
'Till the light dawns from the sky;
Two worlds, by the poets blended,
Love here, and a home on high.

As time rolls on I ponder,
I list for thy truth-toned lyre;
For these cold and dreary valleys,
Need words that are clothed with fire;
And souls that are filled with music,
To cheer in each gloomy day,
Till the warmth from the upper world comes
To chase them all away!

H. W. NAISBITT.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 5, 1860.

GLEANINGS.

"BY HOOK OR BY CROOK."—Hook and Crook were two famous surveyors of the city of London; and after the city had been desolated by the plague and the great fire, about the year 1666, it was by the aid of Hook or Crook most of the titles to property were established, and the old land marks renewed. Every claim was settled either "by Hook or by Crook;" and this became a proverb of England.

RED JACKET.—As a specimen of the Indian mode of thinking on the subject of religion, we give a paragraph from the speech of Red Jacket, which is omitted in the common version. When the missionary mentioned the Crucifixion, Red Jacket replied—"Brother, if you white men murdered the Son of the Great Spirit, we Indians had nothing to do with it, and it is none of our affair. If he had come among us we would not have killed him, we would have treated him better. You must make amends for that crime yourselves!"

LORD PALMERSTON.—When Lord Palmerston, the present prime minister of England, was a child, he was very feeble and very precocious, so much so, that his physician, on account of his health forbade his continuing his studies. But an indulgent aunt, thinking that depriving the boy of his studies, of which he was excessively fond, would do him more harm than good, continued to instruct him in private. As his health improved rapidly under this treatment, little blame was attributed to the aunt, when she disclosed the practice; though the physician was greatly mortified to find that the recovery was not owing to his prescription. This forward, feeble boy is now, in his 76th year, administering the government of the most powerful empire which the world has ever seen, and is as ready to quarrel with all the nations of the earth as he has been at any time during his long, contentious career.

NEATNESS IN DRESS—The neglect of the outward appearance indicates either a little mind, or a disregard to the opinion of our neighbors. One should always be neat and clean in person and dress, because this is an evidence of respectability. No lady who has any regard for herself, or any respect for the society in which she moves, will be slovenly in her appearance, or careless in her attire. It is true, there is no danger in being too particular, but every lady is entitled to follow her own taste as to dress, provided she dresses suitably—that is, according to her age and circumstances. The young of either sex, but particularly the female, ought to regard their external department and appearance as, to a certain extent, essential to character. To dress simply and without ostentation, is a mark of modesty: but, in endeavoring to avoid everything like display, young ladies, especially, should be careful not to fall into the opposite extreme—that of prudery. There is more sincerity, if there be less nicety, in the conduct of a really virtuous woman, than there is in that of a prude; and some degree of freedom, so far from being incompatible with the strictest virtue, is one of its principal privileges. If a lady is obliged to receive company en dishabille, it is a sign of good breeding if she appears perfectly at ease, and makes little or no apology for her appearance.

SMART.—Napoleon having entered one of the cities of Italy, the church-wardens recommended to him the relics of their church. "Sire, will you deign to take our apostles under your protection?" "Your apostles! are they of wood?" "No, sire." "Of what are they then?" "Of silver, sire—of solid silver." "Solid silver!" replied Napoleon, quickly; "yes, I shall hold them to fulfill their mission; it has been ordained that they should go throughout the world, and they shall." Having said so, the emperor sent the twelve apostles to the mint at Paris.

ABOUT LIFE.—If it is well for a man to live at all, he should endeavor to avoid all those influences which detract from the beauty and harmony of human existence. In other words, he should "make the most of life," and not allow himself to be distracted, annoyed, or confounded by anything. He should fully possess himself, being at peace with his own soul, and having great good will for all mankind. Life, then, will have a beautiful significance to him; its current will be deep and flow gently on—in all the beauties of the world reflected.

COFFEE DRINKING.—At the time when Columbus discovered America, coffee had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia and Ethiopia. The discovery of its use, as a drink, is ascribed to the superior of a monastery in Arabia, who desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee, upon the report of some shepherds who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation rapidly spread through the adjacent countries, and in about two hundred years it reached Paris. A single plant, carried there in the year 1514, became the parent stock of all the coffee in the plantations of the West Indies. The extent of its consumption now can hardly be realized. The United States alone annually consumes from fourteen to fifteen millions of dollars worth of the article. The Arabia or Mocha coffee, which is the best variety, may be known by its small bean and dark color. The Java and East India, which is the next in quality, has a larger bean and is of a pale yellow hue. The West India and Rio Janiero varieties have a blue, greenish grey tint.—*Florida Informer.*

VARIETIES.

Sheridan beautifully said: "Women govern us, let us render them perfect: the more they are enlightened, so much the more shall we be. On the cultivation of the mind of women depends the wisdom of men. It is by women that nature waits on the hearts of men."

Jacob Jones was elected sheriff of a county in November last. Jones was very pompous, very complacent, very proud of the honor. His neighbors called to see him. "Approach," said Jacob, "approach very near; though I am sheriff elect, I feel that I am still one of you."

Curiosity is a thing that makes us look over other people's affairs, and overlook our own. Zenocrates, reprehending curiosity, said, it is as rude to intrude into another man's house with your eyes as with your feet.

It is stated that all the fixed stars, as they are called, are in motion; but, though some of the motions are very rapid, the distance of the stars is so great that it will require many thousands of years to produce any considerable change in the appearance of the constellations.

A popular author says: "I have no propensity to envy any one, least of all the rich and the great; but if I were disposed to this weakness, the subject of my envy would be a healthy young man, in full possession of his strength and faculties, going forth in the morning to work for his wife and children, or bringing them home his wages at night."

What the world calls avarice is oftentimes no more than compulsory economy, and even a willful penuriousness is better than a wasteful extravagance. A just man, being reproached with parsimony, said that he would rather enrich his enemies after his death than borrow of his friends in his lifetime.

Let youth cherish sleep, the happiest of earthly boons, while yet it is at its command; for there cometh the day to all, when "neither the voice of the lute nor the birds" shall bring back the sweet slumbers that fell on their young eyes as unbidden as the dews.

When dead bodies decay, they are converted principally into gases, and pass off into the air, where a portion of them is absorbed by the leaves of plants, and being formed into grain or fruit, is again eaten by animals, and thus travels the great circle of change ordained by the Creator.

I WISH I WAS AN EDITOR.

I wish I was an editor—
I really do indeed;
It seems to me that editors
Get everything they need.
They get the biggest and the best
Of everything that grows,
And get in free to circuses
And other kind of shows;
And, when a mammoth cheese is cut,
They always get a slice,
For saying Mrs. Smith knows how
To make it very nice.
The largest pumpkin, longest beet,
And other garden stuff,
Is blown into the sanctum by
An editorial puff.
The biggest rag will speak to them,
No matter how they dress—
A shabby coat is nothing if
You own a printing press.
At Ladies' Fairs they're almost hugged
By pretty girls, you know,
That they may crack up everything
The ladies have to show.
And then they get a blow-out free
At every party feed—
The reason is because they write,
And other people read.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COME, GET YOUR MONEY.

W. I. APPLEBY,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL attend to the collection of Debts, &c. Powers of Attorney, and all other legal documents, drawn up. Terms liberal.

OFFICE in Mr. Ballan's Watch and Jewelry Store, East Temple Street, west side, G. S. L. City. 20-tf

AMY AND SMITH,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

Next door south of Staines, Needham and Co.,

HAVING recently returned from the Eastern States, with a large and superior supply of

TIN, COPPER,

SHEET IRON, &c. &c.,

And being fully prepared with Tools, and first class mechanics, respectfully ask their old friends to call and see them and renew their patronage, and invite those who have not given their stock and mechanical skill a trial, to call and see them.

They likewise solicit the favorable attention of their friends, and the public in general, to their variety of

HANDSOME PARLOR STOVES, AND HARDWARE,

to their selection of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING;

as also to their choice collection of

GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c.,

to sell wholesale or retail, at low prices.

N.B.—They have also a large amount of CATTLE on hand, which they are willing to sell for cash or exchange for wheat. 5-tf

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

JOHN B. MAIBEN

WILL attend to the COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS throughout the Territory, and any other business that may be entrusted to his care, on reasonable terms.

Being Traveling Agent for the MOUNTAINEER, any Accounts left at the office of that paper, will be duly forwarded and attended to. 13-tf

GLOBE BAKERY,

Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store

RICHARD GOLIGHTLY begs to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.

FINE LIGHT BREAD

Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns; Abernethy, wine, anti-dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.

Rye Bread three times a week. 17-tf

JAMES BIRD,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, TURNER AND CHAIR-MAKER,

Second door south of Surveyor General's Office,

ON WEST TEMPLE STREET.

MR. BIRD is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him in a finished, workmanlike manner. He has on hand a large supply of well-seasoned Mountain Mahogany, and will furnish to order promptly,

TEN-PIN ALLEY BALLS,

COUNTING HOUSE RULERS,

WALKING CANES;

and every article in his line to gratify the most fastidious taste. 9 tf

GET THE TRUE TIME!

W. BALLAN,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his brethren and friends at large, for the very liberal patronage he has received during the three years past he has done business in this city, and hopes by strict attention to business, and executing work in the best possible manner, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

His stock is of the best quality. Watch-glasses inserted from 50 cents to 75 cents each. Gold and Silver Watches, Old Gold, Silver, &c., purchased at a liberal price for cash.

OFFICE on East Temple Street, opposite Mr. Nixon's Store, west side, G. S. L. City.

W. BALLAN.

N.B.—All persons indebted to me, are requested to make immediate payment.

16-tf ..... W. B.

PAINTING.

W. V. MORRIS,

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

SHOP at J. C. Little's Furniture and Carriage Establishment. 15-tf

W. JENNINGS

TAKES the present opportunity of returning thanks to the many friends who have hitherto extended to him their patronage.

At his old and well-known stand on East Temple Street, he is still prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.

He has constantly on hand a good supply of the finest

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Butter, Lard, Eggs, &c. &c.

He has also in successful operation a chopping machine from which he has constantly in preparation a superior article of SAUSAGES.

A LARGE TANNERY

Is also attached to his premises, and a superior article of Leather of all kinds is constantly on hand for Sale. Also, BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. The best mechanics in the profession are employed, and the most prompt attention is always paid to the calls of patrons.

The proprietor goes upon the "LIVE AND LET LIVE" principle, and will not be a whit behind any one in the lawful accommodations of trade. Give him a call.

☞ All persons indebted to W. Jennings will oblige him if they will settle by due bill or otherwise. 20-tf

JAMES FERGUSON. SETH M. BLAIR.

FERGUSON & BLAIR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to them in the Territory.

OFFICE, COUNCIL HOUSE.

They will attend promptly to the Collection of all DEBTS or ACCOUNTS entrusted to their care.

CHARLES KING,

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,

CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,

EMIGRATION STREET.

REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

JAMES HAGUE,

GUN AND LOCK SMITH.

[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]

RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c., carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.

Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.

☞ Call and see me. 1-tf

BEEF, BOOTS AND SHOES, IN EXCHANGE FOR WHEAT.

WE will take Wheat in exchange for Meat, at the same rates as we are now selling for cash.

We also have on hand BOOTS, SHOES, & LEATHER, which we will exchange for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, &c.

Call and see us at Mulliner's old Stand, on East Temple Street.

☞ Hides, Bark and Oil wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.

4-tf CUMMINGS & JONES.

GEORGE CRONYN & CO.

HAVING purchased the well SELECTED STOCK of

H. S. ELDREDGE & Co.,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., beg leave to say they have now opened the goods at Geo. Cronyn's old stand, near Bishop Hunter's, G. S. L. City, and offer them at retail. They assure the public they have put prices at a low figure.

You are invited to call and examine.

The Stock consists in part of

Staple Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

Oils, Turpentine, Alcohol,

Window Glass, Hay and Manure Forks, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths,

Cotton Yarn and Dye Stuffs, &c.

☞ TERMS, Cash or ready pay. ☜

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS RECEIVED

2-tf

FAIRFIELD, CAMP FLOYD.

AT WALKER BROTHERS,

On Main Street,

CAN be found a general assortment of

GOODS AND MERCHANDISE,

consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Blankets; a fine selection of Shirts of every description, Pants, Dress and Over Coats, Hats and Caps (of good variety and styles), Notions, Choice Liquors, Wines, Tobacco and Cigars, &c.

Thankful for past patronage, they hope for a continuance of custom, and will try and merit it by being obliging and selling goods as reasonable as can be found in this section.

Our country friends will find it to their advantage to give us a call. 7-tf

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

GOODS AT COST AND CARRIAGE!

GILBERT CLEMENTS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has on hand a choice assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

which will be sold at the lowest figures.

Emigrants going East or West can be accommodated, with all they require, of the best quality and at the lowest price—such as flour, bacon, tin ware, prairie clothing, &c., &c.

East Temple Street. 1—tf.

CLAUDE CLIVE

WOULD respectfully inform his Friends that he yet holds forth at his **OLD STAND, EAST TEMPLE STREET.**

TAILORING DONE,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. A good supply of heavy CLOTHS, suitable for pants, always on hand.

Buckskin Pants, Coats, &c., made to order. Vest Patterns of the latest fashion.

Cutting done to order. **CHARGES REASONABLE.** If a fit you would have, call on

1-tf **CLAUDE.**

FARM FOR SALE.

OR to be Let, in Kay's Ward, containing 45 acres, 13 acres of which are enclosed pasturage, all in the neighborhood of a good range for stock. A good adobe house of three rooms, and stable on it. The house may be occupied from 1st Dec. Apply to

18-3m THOMAS D. BROWN, 14th Ward.

OCTAVE URSENBACH,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

EAST TEMPLE ST.,

IN GODBE'S DRUG STORE,

G. S. L. CITY, UTAH.

RETURNS thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes, by honest dealing and strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Being a practical Watchmaker, and having had great experience in the finest kind of watch work, particular attention will be given to that department, and warranted to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor him with their work.

Currency, Territorial, County and City Scrip, and Produce, taken for pay. 15-tf

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IS DONE AT THE

MOUNTAINEER OFFICE;

ALSO,

POSTERS, HAND BILLS, BLANKS, RECEIPTS, CHECKS, CARDS, &c.,

Executed on the shortest notice, and at fair prices.

BOOK BINDING

DONE IN THE NEAT AND MOST APPROVED STYLE.

NEW YORK.

PULLIAM, WILLS, RANKIN & Co.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

200 Broadway, New York,

ROBT. W. PULLIAM. | DAVID RANKIN.
ANDREW J. WILLS. | EDES MASON.
H. McD. McILRATH. 1-tf

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.

THE undersigned have opened a NEW STORE, in

FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,

WHERE THEY ARE SELLING

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Ready-Made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

JUDSON L. STODDARD,
THOMAS S. SMITH,
LEONARD G. RICE.

Farmington, Davis Co. 10-tf

SOMETHING NEW IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

SNIDER'S UNIVERSAL STORE.

MY friends throughout the Territory will please take notice, that in connection with my Lumber Business; I have now opened a STORE for the purchase and sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds; including a

BUTCHER SHOP,

where I shall have only the best of meat. I have attached a

CARPENTER SHOP & FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

where I am prepared to furnish all articles in my line of business, of the best of Lumber, on as short notice, and as reasonable as can be afforded. Call and try.

S. C. SNIDER.

At the same old place in 14th Ward,

12-tf G. S. L. City.

NEW ARRIVALS

AT

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

WE have just received from California one of the best assorted Stocks of

FANCY DRY GOODS

ever brought to this market; consisting in part of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNET RIBBONS,

Embroideries, Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Pat. Leather and Silk Belts, Hoop Skirts,

&c., &c.,

Which will be sold at our usual Low Prices. No trouble to show goods.

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

LADIES' FINE SHOES. A large assortment just received at

KIMBALL & CO.'S.

TEA, TEA! A fine quality of Gunpowder and Young Hyson just received at

15-tf KIMBALL & CO.'S.

UNITED STATES

MAIL COACH

FOR THE CAPITAL!

A SEMI-WEEKLY LINE BETWEEN SALT LAKE CITY AND FILLMORE.

THE STAGES conveying the

UNITED STATES MAILS,

will leave Salt Lake City and Fillmore Post Offices every Monday and Thursday, at 7 a.m., and make the trip through in three days.

Those desirous of traveling, with safety and speed, to and from the Southern part of the Territory, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

FARES:

From Salt Lake City to Provo, - - - $3 00
" " " " " Salt Creek, - 6 00
" " " " " Fillmore City, 12 00

Fare to be paid or arranged for at the time of starting.

All Baggages or Parcels, taken by Passengers, charged extra.

JOHN M. BOLLWINKEL,
19-tf Contractor.

HUGH MOON

PRESENTS his compliments to the lovers of a superior article of

MOUNTAIN DEW!

He has made extensive improvements in his DISTILLERY, in the First Ward of this City, and is now prepared to sell a superior article of

PURE, UNADULTERATED

WHISKY.

The enlargement of his premises enables him to keep a sufficient quantity on hand to give age to his Liquor, and hence improve its quality and flavor.

He has on hand a large supply of

BRANDY, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

of his own make, the purity and good quality of which he warrants.

He has also erected, and has in full blast, an extensive

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,

on the corner East of his Distillery, under the superintendence of G. B. GARDINER, an experienced and superior blacksmith.

Horses shod, best repairing, horse-shoeing, and all kinds of work to the "finest bits," attended to promptly and to the satisfaction of patrons.

The First Ward is determined to remain no longer in the rear of the march of city improvements.

11-tf

WILLIAM FRANCE, M.D.,

SURGEON, &c.

OFFICE at Residence, South Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 1-tf

JOHN KAY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFICE—East Temple Street, 1st Residence.

1-tf

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

☞ OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 13th Ward, opposite City Brewery. 4-tf

D. RICHARDSON, M.D.,

N. E. Corner of West Temple and 2nd South Streets.

"Whoso readeth, let him understand."

All persons indebted to me for medical services, are requested to call and settle immediately, and save cost. 21-tf

MRS. HARDIE,

MIDWIFE.

RESIDENCE—North-west corner of Temple Buildings, south Temple St.

Reference—Dr. Wm. France and all the medical profession in the city. 13-tf

WHEAT WANTED.

CASH and Store Goods paid for WHEAT delivered at Jordan Mills, and at Jordan Mills Depot in G. S. L. City, by

10-tf FELT & ALLEN.

SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!

WILLIAM DERR

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Trading prices. Cash will be taken at par. 16-tf

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED.

HENRY E. BOWRING,

Saddle and Harness Maker,

CORNER of Main Street, next door to the Post Office, has always on hand a good assortment of Saddles, Bridles and Harness, which he will exchange for Cash, or Produce.

N. B. Carriages trimmed with neatness and despatch.

G. S. L. City, Aug. 24, 1859. 1-tf

NEW ARRIVALS!

GILBERT & GERRISH,

HAVE just received a LARGE STOCK of SUPERIOR SELECTED

MERCHANDISE.

The Assortments chosen expressly for the Utah Market.

THEY have marked their goods at the

LOWEST FIGURES,

and assure the public that they are prepared to, and will, successfully compete with any house in the Territory in quality and price.

☞ Country dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

3-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

ALEX. C. PYPER,

DEALER in DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass and Dye Stuffs, Also,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, STATIONERY, &c., &c.

Together with

1001 THINGS IN DAILY USE.

REMEMBER THE FLORENCE STORE.

One Door north of Miller & Russell's.

Nov. 28, 1859. 15-tf ALEX. C. PYPER.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

HAVE the finest assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, and TRIMMINGS, ever opened in this market.

100 FASHIONABLE BONNETS, a variety of styles, from $1 50 to $6 00.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

150 PIECES Bonnet RIBBONS, and six dozen Bonnet SHAPES, latest style.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

A SPLENDID Lot of CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, from $3 50 to $16 00.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

MANTILLA SHAWLS, a new pattern, at Bay State and other good styles, from $3 00 to $16 00.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

MISSES and Ladies' HATS and PLAT fashionable and very pretty.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

A FINE assortment of Black Drap SILKS

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

MERINOS, ALPACAS, COBURGS, and CASHMERES, from 65c. to $1 00 per yard.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

LAWNS, ROBES, DELAINES, DEBEGE PLAIDS, a splendid variety of each.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

SUISSE MUSLINS, JACCONETS, INDIA BOOK, NANSOOKS, BRILLIANTES, and other white Dress Goods, cheaper than ever.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

EVERY article of Ladies' DRESS GOODS we will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

A GENERAL variety of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, and CLOTHING.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

DON'T forget our splendid Kenyon Made ONE, a few left.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

DRESS STUFFS of all kinds.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.